

Procrustean Union State Ticket

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON.

OF Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE.

OF Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT.

OF Davison County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD.

OF Deatur County.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MICHAEL O. KERR.

OF Floyd County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG.

OF Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District—JOHN LAW.

2d " JAMES A. GRAVENS.

3d " W. S. HOLMAN.

4th " E. JOHNSON.

5th " A. B. CONNOLLY.

6th " D. W. YORRHEES.

7th " DAVID TURPIE.

8th " J. K. EDGEMONT.

9th " J. F. McDOWELL.

The Maine Election.

In 1860, Maine gave LINCOLN more than 33,000

majority over DOUGLAS. In 1861 WASHINGTON'S

majority for Governor over LINCOLN was more

than 36,000, and 17,000 over all other Demo-

cratic candidates. This year the telegraph esti-

mates the Republican majority at about 8,000!

The Union ball is rolling!

The Value of Blunder.

Governor WRIGHT makes one grand point

in his rhodomontades before the people, for they

hardly can be called speeches—certainly not argu-

ments. He denounces as traitors all who oppose

negro purchase and emancipation—all who de-

spise the iniquitous Morrill tariff—all who ob-

ject to the plunder of the treasury of the nation,

or who find fault with the conduct of the war.

This is about the burden of his harangues, and

the staple of his statesmanship.

Since he sold himself to Governor MORRIS,

and used his political wares to the Republic,

and seems to have lost all sense of shame and

the little political independence he once possessed,

Gov. WRIGHT never had much of the latter commodity,

but that little he makes a willing sacrifice now to his rapacity for office

and pelf. He is content to remain dumb in view

of the unjust attempts to make his constituents

pay for Southern negroes, and to have them

shout their property to pamper the bloated and

proud aristocracy of manufacturing New

England. In his greed for place, he humbles

himself at the feet of these men, and denounces

his old Democratic friends as traitors, because

they are not as cowardly, base and mean as he

has shown himself to be. FRANK BLAIR, his

Republican brother, denounced this MORRILL

tariff in unmeasured terms, and JAMES WILSON

and G. S. OATMAN are equally severe against the em-

ancipation purchase policy of Mr. LINCOLN. Are

these Republicans traitors? CRITICISMS and all the

Border State Union men in Congress, voted

against these measures of injustice and injustice.

Are they traitors? Republican members of Con-

gress, and committees of Congress, impaled on

high the "thieves who plundered the Treasury,"

and the Republican presses denounced the "rob-

bers who stole from the soldiers in the field."

And are they traitors, too?

The whole truth is, that Governor WRIGHT,

living for four years at the seat of a powerful

and corrupt monarchy in Europe has imbibed the

worst sentiments of a despotic Government.

Like all weak-minded and unprincipled men, his

impressions of liberal government were easily

erased, and he returned from the Court of Berlin

with a thorough contempt for democratic insti-

tutions. He is for stifling the voice of the people—

for putting down free discussion by permitting

"artificial weights to be put upon the shoulders

of the white man, and for throwing them from

the shoulders of the negro." In a word, the man has

turned himself inside out, and he moves about

like a mummy, trying to make Democrats believe

that he only is honest, and that all others are

Secessionists and traitors. When Gov. WRIGHT

makes such an exhibition of himself, and blusters

to make one believe that a Democrat he is

still, let all the people laugh! The whole thing

is a funny.

A Republican Argument Against No-Partyism.

We call attention to the following bold denun-

ciation of the attempt of the Republican leaders

to still all discussion and criticism of the acts

of the Administration, under the plausible but

dangerous plea that no matter for what objects or

in what manner the war is prosecuted, that all who

do not sustain the powers that be, must be against

the Government. Since the war began there has

been no factious opposition to the Administration.

not to the Government, but to the party in power,

closely scrutinizing all the acts of the Adminis-

tration, far different to-day would have been the

condition of public affairs. The war would have

been prosecuted energetically and for the single

purpose of restoring the Union, and the authority

of the Government would have been maintained

unimpaired. Without parties, a free

Government cannot long exist. Opposing parties

are its health, its life. The result of no-partyism

is despotism, and we see it illustrated in France,

in Austria, in Russia. Says JOSEPH WRIGHT and the

Republican leaders: "Every man who is not openly

for the Government (LOUIS NAPOLEON) is richly mer-

ited and should promptly meet a traitor's death." In

France the will of LOUIS NAPOLEON is the Gov-

ernment, but in the United States we have been

taught that the Constitution, and the laws under

it, were the Government, not the Administration

which happen to be in power. These issues must

be met and determined at the elections this fall.

It must be apparent to every candid mind that the

Republican administration of the Government is

a signal failure. If the people desire to maintain

a free Government, and restore party and econ-

omy in its administration, there must be a change.

The only hope of accomplishing these ends is in

the displacement of the party in power. And

we believe will be the verdict of the people.

But we started out merely to call attention to

the following article, which we copy from the New

York World, a Republican paper, which ably

demonstrates the necessity of a change in the ad-

ministration of the Government, to save it from

utter destruction:

The demonstrated incapacity of the Adminis-

tration now in power blunts the edge of all the

arguments heretofore used against party action

during the war. When, one year ago, the dis-

position was so general to give this Administration

the unqualified support of the loyal States, it was

on the assumption that with such support, it

would conduct the war to a successful, speedy,

honorable, and triumphant issue. All the world

knew how disastrous the result has been. The

appointed, supplied with all the men it asked

for and all the money it needed, unembarrassed

by even the shadow of party opposition in Con-

gress or the country, there has never been an

Administration so completely at the disposal of

which wielded resources so great, possessed pow-

er so unlimited, or proved so unequal to a great

exigency. So notorious is its incompetency that

its own friends are denouncing it. Mr. Lincoln

change of his Cabinet under the pressure of an

invasion which renders it doubtful whether he

will, within the next two weeks, be himself a

prisoner in the hands of the rebel army. The

military and commercial metropolis propose

raising a large army in opposition to the Pres-

ident, and putting it under the command of a

popular leader, the most prominent trait of whose

character is his utter lack of political author-

ity. The Governors of several States belonging

to the party which elected the President, hold in

a New England city a convulsive session, in

which the New York war committee, whose

proceedings, kept veiled from the public, are

well understood to have been dictated by a spirit

of opposition, with a view to depose the present

Administration.

In this state of things, with the Government in

imminent danger either of destruction by the

rebels or subversion by irregular and revolutionary

action at the North, only casting imbecility can

be expected of the Government. The only safe

and patriotic opposition in the loyal States

such an opposition party is the great necessity

of the present. It is mainly owing to the inef-

ficiency of the Government, that the rebels are

able to maintain their position, and that the

people are being sacrificed to the war. The

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Impertinent Intermeddling Committee.

Mr. SEYMOUR, in his speech accepting the nom-

ination for Governor, tendered him by the De-

mocracy of New York, remarked that the Repub-

licans were not fitted to carry on the Government.

This he illustrated by stating that they approved

of the formation of impertinent meddling com-

mittees, who push themselves into the very coun-

cils of our rulers. They propose to organize men

outside the authority of law and the constituted

authorities.

A few days ago we noticed that a self consti-

tuted intermeddling committee had gone from

this State to thrust their advice upon the Pres-

ident and to propose setting up an independent

prosecution of the war, outside of the constituted

authorities of the nation. The Lafayette Courier

thus noticed the meddling proposition:

We violate no confidence in the statement that Hon.

Henry S. Lane, Judge Test, Jesse L. Williams,

Hon. Dick Thompson, Cassius M. Clay, Garrett

Davis, and other prominent members of the

West, have been in Washington for some days

urging upon the President the acceptance of a

proposition for the consolidation of the troops of

the Northwestern States into one grand division

under the command of Governor Morton, and

pledge themselves in behalf of the great North-

west to crush out the rebellion from the line of

Virginia southward in ninety days and leave New

York, Pennsylvania and the East the task of

countering Lee and his desperate legions. The

proposition was well considered and fully mat-

ured before it was made. The decision of the Pres-

ident has not been rendered, but grave fears are

entertained for the fate of the proposition.

The telegraph of the associated press, which

appeared yesterday morning's paper, says that

Governor MORRIS's commissioners met with a

decided refusal. We quote:

Senator Lane and other prominent Indiana

men were here a few days ago on a mission from

Gov. Morton, have returned with "No" for an

answer. Gov. Morton desired authority to arm and

uniform the regiments from his State, by mak-

ing requisitions directly, instead of through the

General Government, and to select the Generals

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truly did be remark that the Democracy had

been and would be loyal and obedient to the laws

and Constitution of the country, not from fear,

but from patriotism; and that the President had

been misled by the Democrats that the Repub-

licans in strict contrast to the position of the

two parties. The Republicans, to

destroy slavery, would permit the overthrow of

the